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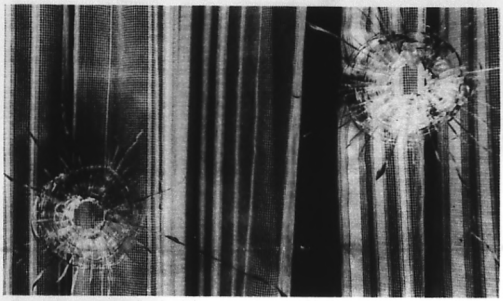
Union Oil Rejects Investment As Chon Asks Reagan for More U.S. Capital Investment

Two Men Storm Chongryun Head Office, Fire Shots



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Two men fired shots at windows of a waiting room (above) and one of the cartridges which remained on the spot (below).

On the afternoon of Nov. 18, two men stormed the head office of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun) in Tokyo and fired pistols at a Chongryun official at the gate and fired some 10 shots at the Chongryun head office.

The two gave themselves up to the police on Nov. 21 and admitted responsibility for the shooting at the Chongryun headquarters.

"It is no doubt that the shooting incident is not the work of an individual or a group. It is a well-planned, well-organized criminal act with the political background," said a statement issued by the Chongryun Central Standing Committee on Nov. 18.

Chongryun said that the incident is part of a series of anti-DPRK, anti-Chongryun campaigns.

"The Chon Du Hwan junta used south Korean agents to instigate Japanese right-wing elements to conduct subversive activities against Chongryun organizations while asking Washington and Tokyo to take 'sanctions' against the DPRK," said the statement.

Chongryun is the overseas organization of the DPRK which was founded in May 1955.

It functions legally and has made consistent efforts to promote friendship and understanding with the Japanese people as well as the people of the world.

Meanwhile, Pyongyang called the shooting incident "part of the anti-DPRK, anti-Chongryun campaign the south Koreans have launched in collusion with the Japanese right-wing reactionaries."

The Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland (DFRF) in a statement published on Nov. 20 said that the incident is "a premeditated and organized criminal act seeking a heinous political aim like the Rangoon bomb blast."

The DFRF statement said:

"We will never allow Chongryun, a full-fledged overseas citizens organization of our Republic and an organization under the DFRF, and 700,000 Koreans in Japan to have their democratic national rights and security infringed upon.

The Chon Du Hwan junta has staged frantic anti-DPRK campaigns since the Oct. 9 Rangoon bomb blast which was engineered by south Koreans themselves.

Japan and the United States have been joining in its campaign in an effort to promote a Washington-Tokyo-Seoul tripartite military alliance and justify their support to the Chon Du Hwan junta.

The Chongryun statement urged the Japanese authorities to stop their unjustifiable hostile policy toward the DPRK and make a thorough investigation into the background of the incident and take responsible steps to prevent a recurrence of a similar incident.

Another major U.S. investor in south Korea is pulling out of there.

Union Oil Co. of California, one of the U.S. oil majors, on Nov. 16 decided to withdraw its capital investment from south Korea, following Gulf Oil Corp., Control Data Corp. and Dow Chemical Corp., the Nihon Keizai Shimbun reported on Nov. 17.

The decision which came at a time when Chon Du Hwan urged President Reagan to promote more investment from U.S. firms, gave a great shock to south Koreans.

Union Oil Co. has agreed to sell its half of a refining and electricity-generating joint venture to its partner, Korea Explosives Group.

It is said that Union Oil Co. and Korea Explosives were at odds over two key issues: which side would run the venture and how much the joint venture should declare in dividends.

Union Oil Co. is the largest in a string of U.S. companies that in recent years have sold off their Korean investments following disagreements with joint-venture partners.

A year ago, Dow Chemical Corp. divested itself of its south Korean holdings following a bitter fight with its local partner.

Two other major U.S. companies – Gulf Oil Corp. and Control Data Corp. – also pulled out under a cloud in recent years, damaging south Korea's image as a place to invest.

Some foreign observers here say that Union Oil's decision is mainly due to the political instability of south Korea under the Chon Du Hwan "regime."

Last year, the Chairman of the Dow Chemical Corp. said that he would advise other companies, considering investing in south Korea "to weigh the risk-reward equation very carefully first." **(The New York Times, July 8, 1982)**

Mr. Robert W. Lundeen who is described as "a Korea booster" said, "... we're not interested in investing 5 more cents in Korea until the present problems are straightened out."

What he termed "the present problems" obviously meant the political instability of south Korea under the rule of Gen. Chon Du Hwan.

Union Oil's departure is another black mark, said one of the sources.

"As for the political situation in the authoritarian country, it is getting worse," said the source.

Meanwhile, sources at the Japanese Embassy in Seoul said that so far more than 600 projects have been agreed upon between south Korean and Japanese firms. But over 400 have been cancelled and capital involved has been withdrawn from south Korea.

Despite Seoul's strenuous efforts to attract more foreign investment and to improve the investment climate, many foreign enterprises are not willing to invest in south Korea.

Seoul Is Searching for More Loans; External Debts Reach $40 Bil.

South Korea is pushing ahead with a program of heavy foreign borrowings at a time of uncertainty in the market for international loans, reported the Asian Wall Street Journal on Nov. 21.

"Just after one state-owned bank has signed a foreign loan, another state-owned bank has begun seeking funds overseas," said the Hong Kong-based financial daily.

South Korea is Asia's most heavily indebted country, with a foreign debt estimated $39 billion.

But these new loans bring Seoul's total external debts to around $40 billion, reported the Far Eastern Economic Review in its Dec. 1 issue.

Currently seeking funds is the Korea Exchange Bank, which specializes in foreign-exchange transactions. It wants to raise $50 million through an issue of floating rate notes.

KEB asked the Hong Kong-based merchant banking arms of Lloyds Bank International and Bank of Tokyo to arrange the issue on Nov. 17 two days after the signing of a $500 million loan for the Korea Development Bank. Korea Development Bank relies heavily on foreign financing to carry out its role of supporting industrial projects in south Korea.

At an American bank, a source familiar with south Korea explains the situation:

"South Korea borrows so heavily that banks' limits (for loans to the country) keep getting used up.

"If something goes wrong, if something unexpected happens, then everybody has got a problem."

Elsewhere, the Philippine debt crisis has contributed to the uncertainty in the Asian market for loans, say some bankers.

They concede that the Philippine situation may have a psychological influence on small and medium-sized banks, making them more cautious in their lending to Asia's big borrowers, particularly south Korea and Indonesia.

The president of the French bank Banque Indosuez points out, "You cannot escape (the possibility) of faraway bankers and bank shareholders thinking that if there is one (crisis) today, there might be another one tomorrow."

Although some south Korean official say that they are confident Seoul can service its existing foreign loans, many foreign bankers say, "That observation is too optimistic in view of its high dependence on short-term loans."

At the end of last year, 59.9 percent of all south Korea's outstanding borrowings from international banks were short-term, marginally

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Development of Agriculture in Korea (3)

Juche Farming Method Is Most Advanced and Scientific Method Suited to Actual Conditions Of the DPRK

To develop farming methods steadily in keeping with the actual conditions of each country is an important problem arising in increasing food and agricultural production.

Modern material and technical means require corresponding farming methods and the development of farming methods presupposes the use of various material and technical means.

The technical revolution was vigorously pushed forward in our countryside. As a result, the material and technical outfit of agriculture was improved and agriculture entered on a new stage where industrialization and modernization were the order of the day. This inevitably called for the introduction of highly intensive farming methods suited to it.

Improvement and development of farming methods came to the fore as an urgent demand to tide over the influence of the cold front that swept over world and to advance agricultural production on a basis which can give high and stable yields.

With a scientific insight into such actual requirements, President Kim Il Sung generalized the historical experiences of agriculture in Korea and the world and created the new original Juche farming method.

1. Juche Farming Method Created by President Kim Il Sung

In order quickly to boost farm production by actively introducing high-yielding farming methods, President Kim Il Sung energetically guided agriculture from the first days of the building of a new society.

In particular, early in the 1970's when our agriculture entered on a new stage of development and a food crisis was sweeping across the world, President Kim Il Sung set agriculture and personally guided it.

Every year the President visited numerous farm villages across the country on his endless tour of on-the-spot guidance. He sat knee to knee with peasants to discuss farm work, analyzing and summing up farming experiences. He even built an experimental plot in the garden of his mansion and cultivated different crops and many varieties. He studied the farming methods of our country by seeing to it that experiments were made in different regions of the country. Moreover, studying the actual conditions and experience of agriculture in many other countries and foreseeing the trends of agricultural science and technology of modern times, he conceived and worked to perfect the Juche-based farming method.

This is how the novel Juche farming method came into being.

2. Main Features of Juche Farming Method

The Juche farming method was created as an embodiment of the Juche idea. This method makes it possible to do farming in a scientific and technical way in conformity with the climatic and soil conditions of the country and the biological features of crops and to make agricultural production highly intensive on the basis of modern science and technology.

The Juche farming method is grounded, above all, on the fundamental principle of the Juche idea that man is the master of everything and decides everything.

The vital question in the theory of agricultural methods is: What is the viewpoint from which if proceeds? Only when the theory proceeds from a correct outlook on the world, can the agricultural methods be scientific to correctly understand and control nature and can fully discharge their mission as such.

The former theories of farming methods regarded soil and crops as the central factors and put the main stress on expounding the methods of tending them instead of approaching the question with man, the master of nature and society, as the central factor. Needless to say, it is impossible to reap a rich harvest unless land is fertilized and crops are cultivated well, so this undoubtedly occupies an important place in farming methods. But like all other things, farming is also done for the people and by the people. Without raising the decisive role of the people soil cannot be made rich nor good crops be raised. This is a truth illumined by the undying Juche idea and how this is approached will determine the practicability and scientific nature of a farming method.

The Juche farming method does not seek after profits or gains but aims at reaping a high and stable harvest and guaranteeing the peasants an independent and creative life.

The main point of the Juche farming method lies in the very fact that this method makes it possible to control and purposefully use the objective laws of nature and the laws of nature and the laws of growth of crops through the independent and creative activities of people and to make them serve the people to the full.

The Juche method of farming suits our country.

In general, the natural surroundings and conditions are one of the basic elements which exert an influence on farming methods. This is because farming methods imply scientific and technical processes which accelerate the proliferation of crops growing under the influence of natural environments including land. Therefore, farming methods must be consistent with the specific climatic and soil conditions of the given country. Only then can they be scientific methods which correctly reflect the objective realities.

The Juche farming method is opposed to flunkeyism and dogmatism, and throws light on the principles and methods of raising crops in keeping with the actual conditions of one's country from the strictly Juche-based viewpoint and stand to do farming well. First of all, if explains a method of farming aimed at a highly intensive use of land in our country where the arable land is limited. If also expounds a scientific and technical method of raising crops in keeping with the topographical features on the principle of the right crop on the right soil in the right time in our country which has a wide variation of natural and economic conditions.

Plant-by-plant and cluster-by-cluster tending, allocation of plots for crops and varieties on the principle of the right crop on the right soil and in the right time, raising and transplanting seedlings in good time, a scientific manuring system, water control and all other contents of the Juche farming method are original and suited to the actual conditions of our country.

Further, the Juche farming method is the most advanced method of farming.

Whether a farming method is advanced or not is decided by how much the *chajusong* of the farmer is realized in farm work.

The *chajusong* of farmers is achieved through the process of their complete emancipation from the restrictions of nature and arduous labour, to say nothing of the fetters of the old production relations.

The Juche farming method makes agricultural production highly intensive and emancipates the farmers from the restricitions of nature and heavy labour, thereby actually through a highly intensive farming.

In most of the farming methods so far known in the world land is let out of crop by way of crop rotation or fallowing, and even in the case of intensive farming land utilization is not very high.

In some countries some of farms are worked in a highly intensive manner because of unreasonable production structure, and in other places land is continuously laid waste due to the ruin of the peasant economy.

No matter how intensive, farming cannot be considered to be advanced so long as backbreaking hired labour is used and agricultural production is not free from the restrictions of nature.

But in the Juche farming method agricultural production is highly intensive due to plant-by-plant tending.

In the plant-by-plant farming which constitutes the basic content of the Juche farming method, crops are planted closer two times or more than before per *pyong* on the basis of the achievements of the green revolution and the development of cultivation techniques. At the same time, various intensive farming techniques are applied to constantly increase land fertility to suit close planting, water the fields and tend crops carefully plant by plant. This helps to increase the surface areas of roots and leaves of the crops per unit area to absorb soil nutriments and light to the maximum and thus yield good harvests.

The original Juche-based farming methods include new ways of catch cropping, plant allocation, gradational cultivation of vegetables and double-cropping, which not only increase land utilization considerably but make it possible to use the space of land in a three-dimensional way.

At the same time, the Juche farming method frees the peasants from heavy labour and makes their labour easier and more efficient.

Machines, electricity, chemical and many other modern material and technical means are used in the highly intensive agricultural production.

In our countryside where the Juche farming method is employed, 1.6 tons of chemical fertilizers is applied per *chongbo* of fields on an average and 97 per cent of the paddies is weeded by chemicals. And different kinds of agricultural chemicals and growth regulators are widely used. The number of tractors per 100 *chongbo* of arable land stands at 7 in plain areas and 6 in intermediate and mountainous areas. All farm work is done by tractors and various other farm machines. Water pumping, thrashing and many other stationary jobs are carried out by electricity. As a consequence, the farmers are working with ease and efficiently.

Further, the Juche farming method is the most scientific method.

The Juche farming method shows scientific ways of purposefully using and controlling the objective laws of nature and crop growth on the basis of the achievements of modern agrobiological researches.

According to the biochemical analysis of crops and the overall analysis of their growth environments, the Juche farming method defines basic elements of fertilizer not as three--nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium--as before, but as four including silicon. And the Juche farming method indicates a new way of fertilizing, according to which the four-element fertilizers and various kinds of microelement fertilizers should be properly mixed and applied in many instalments in conformity with the soil conditions and the nutritional, physiological needs of crops. And the composition and quantity of fertilizers, the time and methods of their application are defined in a scientific way so that the damage of abnormal weather can be overcome and the growth of crops be facilitated.

3. Vitality of Juche Farming Method

The Juche farming method has brought about a great turn in our farm production.

President Kim Il Sung said:

"The peasants came to do away with empiricism and conservatism and do farming by the Juche farming method, a new scientific farming method. If can be said that this is a great revolution in agriculture." (On the Problems of Socialist Economic Management, Korean ed., Vol. 4, p. 384.)

It is generally regarded as the rule that the tempo of growth in agricultural production is slower than in industry because the area of land is limited, farming is largely influenced by natural conditions and living things with a rather long production period have to be handled in it.

However, this old conception and theory has been upset in our agriculture, which is developing at a great speed every year.

The World Food Conference held in 1974 in connection with the acute food situation of the world discussed the question of increasing the annual rate of growth of food production by an average of 4 per cent. But the developing countries still have to go a long way to reach that goal.

In the period following 1972 marked by the aggravated food situation in the world, our grain output increased at a high tempo every year.

Here is a diagram (See diagram 1 below) showing the growth of grain output in our country in comparison with 1944, a year of Japanese imperialist colonial rule.

During the recent 20 years the per-hectare grain output of the world has shown an increase of only 500 kilogrammes on an average. But in our country it has grown sharply.

The following diagram (See diagram 2 below) shows the growth of per-*chongbo* output of rice and maize, major cereal crops in our country.

In the past our country only produced 2 or 3 tons of rice per *chongbo*, and 4 tons at best and 1.5--2 tons of maize but at present the figures are 7.2 tons for rice and 6.3 tons for maize. Many farms in the plain areas gather in 8--9 tons or more.

Along with grain output, the production of vegetables and industrial crops including tobacco has increased rapidly.

Our country whose natural and economic conditions are very unfavourable and which took over backward agriculture from imperialist colonial rule, is now standing abreast with the developed nations

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Diagram 1 showing the growth of grain output in the DPRK.

	Grain output (tons)	Percentage
1944	2,167,163	100
1949	2,790,000	129
1960	3,803,000	176
1974	7,000,000	323
1980	9,000,000	415

Diagram 2 showing the growth of per-*chongbo* output of rice and maize, major cereal crops in the DPRK.

	Rice (kg)	Maize (kg)
1944	2,516	723
1949	3,031	1,331
1974	5,900	5,000
1980	7,200	6,300

By Katamura Eiju

— The Democratic People's Republic of Korea —

Juche Society, a Healthy Society Where All People Make Efforts (6)

An outside view of the Pyongyang Maternity Hospital: The Pyongyang Maternity Hospital 60,000 square metres in floor space is an all-embracing medical service base for women.

(Continued from the previous issue)

Combination of Modern Medical Science and Traditional Korean Medicine

Many herbs are planted in place of flowers in the courtyard, unlike the front garden of the clinic. That reminds me of President Kim Il Sung's instruction to all public health organizations "to cultivate medical herbs." (in a talk of President Kim Il Sung on Oct. 20, 1966)...

"Part of these medicinal herbs are used actually. We cultivate them, mainly to make us health workers acquainted with *Tongyak* (Eastern medicines) and traditional Korean medicine. Doctors, also, participate in preparing them. *Tongyak*, for the most part, is not purchased because of the problem of quality control," the head of the clinic said. In the case of effective medicinal herbs, they don't use the herbs planted in the garden. They plant them under a large-scale fertilization and cultivation management system. I smelled *Tongyak* being boiled the "Pyongyang Maternity Hospital, a palace of marble, which the DPRK boasts of as the No. 1 hospital in the world, not to mention clinics in Pyongyang, as soon as I entered the lobby whose floor was covered with marble. This was the same at the Kaesong City People's Hospital and the hospital attached to the Sariwon Medical University of the country.

Not only the DPRK but all countries including many advanced European countries, value traditional medicines and methods which have endured the test of time for thousands of years. Why does Japan throw away everything traditional?

President Kim Il Sung made a farsighted and significant statement about traditional medicine.

"Health workers should develop traditional Eastern medicine still more (Oriental medicine and Chinese medicine are so called in the DPRK).

Some health workers tend to despise traditional Korean medicine. We find such a tendency of not trusting it but despising it among health workers who don't know it well because they studied medicine abroad. It is a mistake to despise it.

The traditional Korean medical treatment is a very excellent treatment method. This is recognized not only by Koreans but also by foreigners...

Modern medical science treats patients by the means of operation and pasteurization. But traditional Korean medicine treats patients by helping them strengthen their bodily strength to fight diseases, by protecting man's health and preventing illness and treating it ..."

In Japan, we discarded traditional Japanese medicine when it introduced new medical science and a medical service system early in the Meiji era. We Japanese should be aware of this mistake and should rediscover a traditional health preservation system rooted in the climate of our own country. It is not proper and does not help us solve our problems disregard national tradition and to introduce only techniques which were perfected other foreign countries. Well, all kites which children in the neighborhood fly on New Year day are European style kites. I've never seen a traditional Japanese kite...

Practice of Preventive Medicine

All Public Health Organizations Are People's Schools Of Hygiene

After walking around the clinic, we took a rest. But all, including myself, didn't smoke.

"How many people smoke in this region? In Japan, generally 75 percent of adult men smoke, and 30 percent of Japanese women also smoke..."

"Here, 30 percent of the registered adult men are smokers. But they smoke less than ten cigarettes a day. There is no woman smoker," the director of the clinic answered.

A cool wing passed through the room. Soda pop tasted fine. The director continued, "Are section-general clinics function as basic public health organizations like this in urban sections or *Dong* (wards), general clinics, in *Ri* (towns), and people's hospitals in rural areas and industrial hospitals in factories. These have two kinds of basic duties.

One is to give first medical treatment in case a resident in the district unfortunately gets ill. If a patient requires hospitalization, he is transferred to the Pyongchon District People's Hospital which is an advanced leading hospital. If it is difficult to treat him even there, the patient is sent from there to the Pyongyang City People's Hospital, the most advanced leading hospital, or the Pyongyang Red Cross Hospital. In the case of a Woman, she may be transferred to the Pyongyang Maternity Hospital.

The other, most important duty is preventive medicine. For this purpose, doctors examine 18,500 residents regularly and generally once or twice a year. Doctors in the different departments of a clinic examine residents according to different internal organs and later, Physicians (children's doctors examine children until the age of 15) pass general judgments.

This is different from a roentgenological examination of the breast and the stomach and a medical examination of uterine cancer which are practiced generally in workshops and communities in Japan. This is also different from a blood-centered medical examination by simple hospitalization for two or three days or in a few hours. It is a more serious, practical, general and systematic check-up. Most medical examinations in Japan are such that doctors are concerned mainly about whether or not numerical values obtained are within the limits of the so-called normal values set beforehand. A doctor or technician in charge judge by himself with the aid of machinery and only grade the results as A, B, C, D... They give hardly any advice to the examinees as to what to do. Actually it is hard for a doctor to give an advice to strangers.

(To be continued)

S. Korean Youth Defects To Pyongyang

A middle-aged man named Kang Ji Hwan, 32, came over to the northern half of the Republic when army privates and youths were crossing over to the north one after another from south Korea reported the KCNA on Nov. 1.

He is the 9th south Korean defector this year.

The following of the Nov. 1 KCNA report on what he had to say about his motive of coming over to the north:

I hail from Kochok-dong, Kuro district, Seoul.

My father was one of the people who participated in the struggle to set right the south Korean society of injustice and democratise it, ardently revering General Kim Il Sung.

In my childhood I heard from father legendary stories about the great General Kim Il Sung. He told me that the south Korean working people could live in happiness and affluence only when they follow the general.

When my father died of brutal tortures after he was arrested by the enemy on charges of involvement in the "case of the People's Revolutionary Party", I left the school in mid-course and worked my fingers to the bone, hunting odd jobs as a day laborer.

In this course I was awakened to the state of things and became more keenly conscious that the south Korean society is an unfair society unfit for human habitation.

I did not want to live in there any longer.

Listening to the radio of the north systematically in secrecy, I keenly felt that the north is a welfare society free from exploitation and oppression, where all people are equally well off, with nothing to worry about.

In due time, I firmly determined to come as early as possible to the north under the policy of the great Geneal Kim Il Sung and the dear leader Mr. Kim Jong Il whom the whole nation respect and revere and thus I took the road of crossing over to the north.

I purchased a small fishing boat by the good offices of a friend of mine and, seizing upon an opportune chance, left Inchon Port. I sailed north, making a long detour to evade the enemy's radar till I was caught in a storm to find myself tossed about on the sea at the brink of death. I came to the northern half of the Republic, saved from the jaw of death by a fishing boat of the north.

Interview by Reporters

Kang Ji Hwan, a south Korean defector met with home and foreign reporters in Pyongyang on No. 17.

Saying that he has been spending meaningful days since his coming over to the northern half of the Republic, he extended highest honor and warmest thanks to General Kim Il Sung and Mr. Kim Jong Il who gave him happiness and joy of a new life.

As to the motive of his coming over, he said he thought that it was the only correct way for attending General Kim Il Sung and bringing earlier national reunification to come over to the north, according to the will of his father who died while fighting to set the corrupt south Korean society right and achieve the democratisation of society, looking up with reverence to General Kim Il Sung, and confirmed this truth in the course of regularly listening to Radio Pyongyang.

Now the thought of the people in the south is turning to the north, he said:

The south Korean people not only revere General Kim Il Sung but also talk a lot of legendary stories about Mr. Kim Jong Il who is upholding the cause of the General.

People in the south trust and follow Mr. Kim Jong Il as the lodestar of national reunification, as a support in their heart, just as our nation did General Kim Il Sung, convinced of liberation, under the Japanese imperialist rule.

In particular, awakened students and intellectuals are avidly reading, studying and discussing writings of Mr. Kim Jong Il. This has now become a universal trend.

The south Korean people are looking forward with whole heart to the day when they will enjoy happiness under the independent government of General Kim Il Sung and Mr. Kim Jong Il.

The Chon Du Hwan clique's suppression of human rights is far more ferocious than the Pak Jung Hi "regime's". South Korea is a huge barrack, a barless prison in the real sense of the word.

Noting that Chon Du Hwan is a dyed-in-the-wool conspirator, he said:

South Korean youth Kang Ji Hwan who came over to the northern half of the DPRK is interviewed by home and foreign reporters on Nov. 17.

I think the bomb blast in Burma is the same as the "August 15 shooting incident" in which Pak Jung Hi made Mun Se Gwang fire at him and then kicked up an anti-DPRK racket.

It is an outrageous, preposterous behavior, I think, that the Burmese authorities severed diplomatic relations with the DPRK, groundlessly describing the Rangoon bomb blast as a work of the north's "operatives."

This is an act yielding to the political pressure of the United States and the Chon Du Hwan group.

The U.S. CIA is a plot-breeding tool of power-type which counts freely small nations on its finger and leads them by the nose overnight.

Chon Du Hwan who is hand in glove with the U.S. CIA is a man of trick who can author such incidents as the explosion in Burma several times a day.

As he has committed so serious crimes, he will have to pay dearly for them.

Giving impressions he got while touring various places, he said:

The amazing development and happiness of the people in the north today made me clearly realize how high and warm the love of the great General Kim Il Sung and dear Mr. Kim Jong Il for the people is.

Indeed, it is the highest honor and pride of our nation to have the great General Kim Il Sung and the dear leader Mr. Kim Jong Il, genuine leaders of the people unanimously revered and followed by them.

(Continued from page 2)

of the world in agricultural production.

The Juche farming method has thus developed agricultural production safely, continuously and rapidly, fully satisfying the demands of the people for grain and other agricultural produce. This provides a sure material guarantee for national independence and political *chajusong*.

This miraculous success in our agricultural production is due entirely to the wise guidance of President Kim Il Sung and the Party centre and is a brilliant fruit of the Juche farming method initiated by the President.

(To be continued)

Tireless Efforts by DPRK for Negotiated Settlement To Korea's Reunification (9)

(Continued from the previous issue)

On October 16, 1956, the 2nd Congress of the Korean Writers sent a letter to south Korean writers, critics, literary scholars and dilettantes.

Following is the main content of the letter:

Considering that patriotic and conscientious writers, critics and literary scholars of Korea can join their efforts for the peaceful reunification of the country and the development of national literature, irrespective of their views, we appeal to them.

To effect cultural exchange first among writers,

To realize exchange in letters and literary works first between individual writers of the north and the south and then between the Korean Writers Union and literature and art organizations of south Korea,

To pave the way to exchange views on literary and other problems and share experience, jointly organize seminars, study meetings and anniversary commemorations, send delegates, visit each other to learn from each other, and make trips to collect materials for literary creation.

We expect that any organizations or groups or any individuals will answer our sincere appeal and proposal.

On November 7, 1956, the 12th Session of the SPA of the DPRK adopted a declaration on disarmament.

The keynote of the declaration follows:

The SPA of the DPRK fully approves the reduction of military strength by the Government of the DPRK, confirming it as another expression of its peace policy and as a correct measure which would contribute to the peaceful reunification of the country and preservation of peace in Korea;

The south Korean authorities, too, should actually cut down their armed forces just as the DPRK did, in order to bring durable peace to Korea, lighten the military burden imposed on the people and improve their living standard; and it is strongly desired that they should see to it that no nuclear weapon is brought to south Korea, which threatens mass destruction of our fellow countrymen and a greater disaster for them;

We declare that measures should be taken at an early date to withdraw all the foreign troops from the Korean territory and convene an international meeting of the countries concerned for the peaceful reunification of Korea, in order to remove foreign interference in the internal affairs of the Korean people and enable them to solve their problems for themselves.

On November 7, 1956, the SPA of the DPRK sent a message to the south Korean "House of Representatives" and the public in general, in connection with the question of arms reduction.

Following is the main content of the message:

The 12th Session of the SPA of the DPRK, having sincerely discussed the need to oppose war and nuclear weapons and reduce arms decisively,

Is ready to talk at any time with the south Korean authorities on the problem of disarmament,

Appeals to the south Korean "House of Representatives" and the public at large to support the proposal for the talk between the north and the south on disarmament to prevent the outbreak of another war in Korea, after paying keen attention to this matter,

Desires to meet the delegates of the south Korean "House of Representatives" or individual personages at any place at an early date to discuss the way to put the proposal into practice.

On November 7, 1956, the Fourth Congress of the DYLK issued an appeal to the south Korean youth and students.

Following is the main content of the appeal:

As pointed out in the declaration of the Third Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Korean question should be settled peacefully according to the will of the Korean people, and a united government of Korea be set up by the Koreans themselves;

The armistice in Korea should be consolidated and developed into a durable peace, and all the foreign troops be withdrawn simultaneously from north and south Korea;

For the earliest realization of the peaceful reunification of the country, a permanent committee should be organized, consisting of the representatives of the legislative assemblies, governments, political parties and public organizations of north and south Korea, and an international meeting of the countries concerned be convened;

For the peaceful reunification of the country, the youth and students and the rest of the people of south Korea should be provided with democratic rights and freedom;

Let the youth and students of north and south Korea have contacts with each other and realize exchange in the spheres of science, art and sports as soon as possible;

Let them make efforts to meet and share experience gained in scientific research, present to each other the results of literary and artistic creation, and to hold joint sports functions;

Let them visit beauty spots and historical sites in both parts of the country and exchange tourist groups;

We sincerely wish the south Korean youth and students to pay such visits to the northern half of the Republic;

If they invite us, we will always gladly accept their invitation;

We hold that youth and students of north and south Korea should get together to promote unity and cooperation and discuss the formation of coalition of their organizations.

On November 16, 1956, the First National Seminar of the University and College Teachers sent a letter to their counterparts and all the scientists in south Korea.

Following is the keynote of the letter:

We should pool our efforts to seek out the reasonable way to reunify the country and live like a family;

Let us teachers and scientists keep in touch with each other to discuss the matters of common concern freely, share our experience and closely cooperate with each other;

We will meet the university and college teachers and scientists of south Korea when and where and how they want to;

If they come to the northern half of the Republic, we will welcome them, whether they come on personal or official visits, and will show them our scientific institutes and the results of our research;

If the teachers and scientists of south Korea promise to ensure our visits to the south, we will call on them for the purpose of scientific research;

It would be possible to exchange our scientific magazines through a specified third country and use its publications as our scientific forum.

On January 12, 1957, the Foreign Minister of the DPRK issued a statement in connection with the fact that the plenary meeting of the UN General Assembly adopted an unwarranted resolution on the Korean question proposed by the United States.

The gist of the statement follows:

The Korean question should be solved by the Koreans themselves;

Under the present circumstances, the Armistice Agreement should be observed to the letter, measures be taken at an early date to convert the armistice into a durable peace, and all the foreign troops be withdrawn from the whole territory of Korea simultaneously;

A general election in Korea must be genuinely democratic one, based on the free will of the Korean people and precluding any foreign interference;

The Government of the DPRK does not recognize the "UN Commission on the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" whose mission it is to interfere in the internal affairs of Korea as an aggressive instrument of the US imperialists, and opposes its activity resolutely;

For the earliest settlement of the Korean question, the Government of the DPRK will strive tirelessly to establish political, economic and cultural relations between north and south Korea and seek the way for peaceful reunificaiton through negotiations between the political parties, public organizations and personalities of the north and the south;

We reemphasize that the meeting of the countries concerned for the solution of the Korean question should be held as soon as possible.

On January 31, 1957, the Chairman of the Central Committee of the Red Cross Society of the DPRK sent a letter to the "President of the Red Cross Society of south Korea".

Following is the main content of the letter:

Regarding it as a lofty humanitarian duty of the two Red Cross organizations of the north and the south to see that the families and relatives who live separately in the two parts of the country write and inquire after each other,

The Red Cross Society of the DPRK suggests that the representatives of the two Red Cross organizations regularly exchange their letters at the place which your society deems advisable;

We express our readiness to consider seriously any problems your society suggests to resolve this problem, and expect a reply from your society.

On May 15, 1957, the Preparatory Committee of the Second National Conference of Journalists sent a letter to the south Korean journalists, inviting them to the conference.

Following is the main content of the letter:

We invite south Korean journalists to the Second National Conference of Journalists to be opened in Pyongyang on June 7 this year;

It will not only contribute to the development of the press and culture of our country, but also be beneficial in general to the scientific and cultural exchange and contact and negotiation between the north and the south;

The Government of the DPRK which has consistently insisted on mutual visit and contact between north and south Korea to accelerate the peaceful reunification of the country, supports in every way the news coverage of journalists for truthful and objective information, and will fully guarantee free activities of south Korean journalists at the conference.

On June 10, 1957, the Olympic Committee of the DPRK sent a message to the Olympic Committee of south Korea, proposing to form single Korean teams by merging the Olympic Committees of the north and the south.

The main content of the message follows:

We have recently received a suggestion from the International Olympic Committee to amalgamate the Olympic Committees of north and south Korea and form single Korean teams;

As we have always insisted on effecting visit and contact between the north and south Korean athletes, exchange in the field of physical culture and sports and participating in the international games as single Korean teams, we deem it appropriate that the current proposal of the International Olympic Committee should be put into effect without delay;

We expect an affirmative answer from your committee, convinced that we shall be more successful if all the Korean athletes join their efforts and talents and take part in international games as single teams.

On June 26, 1957, the Government of the DPRK issued a statement in connection with the violation of the Korean Armistice Agreement by the US side.

Following is the gist of the statement:

The Government of the DPRK can never tolerate the unwarranted moves of the US imperialists to ship into south Korea new-type weapons after unilateral abrogation of Paragraph 13 D of the Korean Armistice Agreement;

The most urgent and foremost problem in the present situation is to withdraw all the foreign troops from the whole territory of Korea, convert the armistice into a durable peace, reduce the armed forces of north and south Korea to the minimum and ease the tension in Korea, and thus create the conditions which will permit the Korean people to reunify the divided country peacefully on a democratic basis;

The Government of the DPRK, therefore, emphasizes again that the present difficulties brought about by the United States' manoeuvres for a new war must be removed, and that the international meeting of the countries concerned should be convened at an early date in order to withdraw the foreign troops from Korea, and guarantee a durable peace in Korea, and accelerate the peaceful solution of the Korean question; It will also strive on for economic and cultural exchange, contact and negotiation between north and south Korea in order to hasten the peaceful reunification of the country.

On September 20, 1957, the great leader President Kim Il Sung reclarified the stand of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic for the peaceful reunification of the country in his speech *On the Immediate Tasks of the People's Power in Socialist Construction* delivered at the First Session of the Second Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK.

President Kim Il Sung said to the following effect:

To achieve the peaceful reunification of the country, a durable peace before all else should be guaranteed in our country;

All the provisions of the Armistice Agreement must be observed to the letter, and the armistice converted into a durable peace; the enemy's move to scrap the Armistice Agreement and create new tensions in Korea must be thoroughly exposed and frustrated;

All the foreign troops must pull out of Korea, and south Korea must not become a US atomic base;

The north and the south must refrain from an arms race, and cut down their armed forces; we once more propose to the south Korean authorities that the strength of the north and the south Korean armed forces be reduced to 100,000 or less respectively;

And we once more propose to take concrete measures without delay for trade, people's free visit, correspondence and cultural interchange between north and south Korea; we deem it necessary to take measures, first of all, to designate a definite place both in the north and the south to exchange goods;

For a peaceful settlement of the Korean question, we demand that an international conference of the states concerned be opened, in which the representatives of north and south Korea will participate;

We consider that the abovementioned questions require urgent solution for the realization of the peaceful reunification of the country;

Thus, our country should be reunified peacefully without interference from any foreign country and in accordance with the democratic will of the Korean people themselves; our country divided into north and south should be reunified through a nationwide election on the principle of universal, equal and direct suffrage by secret ballot, without any pressure and restriction from outside, under the conditions where free activities of all political parties are guaranteed in north and south Korea.

On October 7, 1957, the Minister of Domestic and Foreign Trade sent a letter to the "Minister of Commerce and Industry of south Korea", proposing trade between north and south Korea.

The keynote of the letter follows:

The recent First Session of the Second Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK proposed to take concrete measures for trade between north and south Korea without delay.

Entrusted by the Government of the DPRK, I propose:

1. That a trading spot be designated in each side; and I propose Kaesong as one in our side, and expect that the south Korean authorities, too, name another for the purpose, our side regarding Chohwon as suitable;

2. That a preliminary talk between the north and south Korean authorities or private traders and industrialists be held within 1957 to discuss the organization of the standing committee to handle practical questions related to the establishment and management of the common market for both sides, the opening of north-south commodity exhibitions, and other problems. We would like to know your opinion as to the date and place of the talk.

(To be continued)

Kim Dae Jung's Interview With the Sekai (7)

(Continued from the previous issue)

3 Reality of Chon Du Hwan's "regime"

Mr. Y: As you said, the myth that the south Korean army will not shot Korean people was shattered because of the Kwangju incident. Certainly, I think this point is one of the most important features of the Chon "regime".

In the past the Pak "regime" raized a slogan, which said, "we'll carry out the spirit of the 'the April 19 Students' Revolution' " and the Pak clique promised to return to their military duties after the political disorder and confusion were settled, though it was an empty promise.

They promised a political shift to civilian government. Though it was evident from the start that the "regime" denied "the April 19 Students' Revolution", yet anyway, they held this up in principles.

Yet, the present Chon "regime", the army which had never aimed the gusn at people carried out a horrible massacre in Kwangju. And even now, this "regime" hasn't held up such a people's slogan as the Pak "regime" did before hypocritically.

So, I cannot but call it a "fictitious regime" or a weak "regime" lacking a political base. I think the Chon "regime" 's strength lies in violence and support from the U.S. and Japan. In fact, the Reagan government has promised full support for the "regime" and it urges Japan to strengthen its support more than before.

The structure based on the "Japan-south Korea Treaty" of 1965 has been establishing by the strong U.S. demand that Japan extend aid to the south Korean economy.

But, as you experienced in connection with your abduction case, Japan supported south Korea consistently in the 1970s. At any rate, the successive Japanese government asked the U.S. to help the Pak "regime" even when the U.S. policy on south Korea tended to change under the Carter administration.

In other word, Japan-south Korean relations which had been rather economic, became political in nature in the 1960s.

If we examine the relations of the three regimes: Reagan, Chon Du Hwan, Nakasone, and what they did in the past several years in the 1980s, it is quite clear that the Japan-south Korea relations came to assume military nature in addition to the economic and political relations which had existed in the past.

Evidently they are trying to cook up a U.S.-Japan-south Korean tripartite military system. I think in this situation the Japan-south Korean relations are going to be completed in the worst way.

What do you think of the Chon "regime" which is playing a core role in this respect?

Mr. Kim: You have described the relations quite accurately: economic relations in the 1960s, political relations in the 1970s and military relations in the 1980s. I think the Chon "regime" entirely follow the footsteps of the U.S. and Japan unlike the previous "regime", in spite of its confrontation with the people.

I think this tendency is due to the Chon "regime" 's weakness. It has no confidence in its power. This was evident from its reaction to Mr. Kim Yong Sam's hunger strike.

Chon's group wanted to suppress his resistance by their usual method of oppression and violence.

But they couldn't but throw up their hands in the face of those who resisted through acts of non-violence, such as the hunger strike.

On the other hand, among Mr. Kim Yong Sam's proposals, there were some which present "regime" would have been able to accept, if the "regime" had had a little confidence. It would have been able to release some political prisoners, and lift the ban on the political activity of purged politicians.

When the authorities make a concession to a minority, this means not their weakness but their confidence. But they were none who knew Kim Chi Ha. And the papers unanimously reported that the Chon "regime" as stable and showed self-confidence at the time of the second and third anniversaries of the Kwangju incident.

On the other hand they had to write about Mr. Kim Yong Sam's hunger strike in a flurry. They can't look into the reality. I think the "regime" cannot but react in a haphazard way to everything in international and domestic politics to maintain itself. Since the beginning, I have thought it cannot but react to everything in an undisciplined way except for its oppressive measures against you and the democratic forces and also for "the threat from the north".

For instance, they reported the "Chon" 's visit to Asian and African countries was very successful, and he has made effort to improve relations with the East European countries.

Mr. Kim: In the U.S. too, I sometimes hear such comments. And someone asked me whether I have support from the south Korean people such as I enjoyed before.

Then I replied because of Chon "regime" 's attitude against me I was sure I still get support from them.

But for their support for me, there is no reason why Chon "regime" expelled me from south Korea and prohibited the south Korean papers from carrying even my surname "Kim", while in U.S. "The New York Times", "The Washington Post" and other papers reported me.

Moreover, he must allow me to return without any anxiety to south Korea whenever I wish, but he can't. In addition, the Chon "regime" 's spokesman went so far as to call me a representative of our people in some respect.

Because when it set me free, the "government" spokesman said "we will set you free for the sake of national conciliation." If I hadn't been supported by the people, the spokesman wouldn't have needed that we should look into both the "weakness and the strength of the regime". But in Japan, people generally think that the "regime" has so far succeeded very much.

This is a long-standing problem, but this misunderstanding is partly due to the attitudes of Japanese and south Korean papers.

When you were arrested in connection with the Kwangju incident, some pressmen and commentators wrote that you were the real suspect who plotted the overthrow of the "government", according to the "interim investigation report".

For example, one pressman reported that Kwangju citizens had acted according to orders from north Korea through its broadcasts and also that Kim Dae Jung must have prepared for a guerrilla struggle against the "regime".

And no sooner had the "interim investigation reprot been made public, three journalists wrote about you in papers: Kim Dae Jung were excellent in mobilizing the public masses: Kim Dae Jung had special talent for mobilizing and organizing the masses.

Oddly enough they all used "mobilization of the masses" as a keyword. I could have understood the attitudes of these critics if they had done this at other times.

But they were not critics but demagogues because they supported the military "regime" by insisting that Kim Dae Jung had tried to overthrow the "government" by mobilizing the masses.

Recently, some Japanese correspondents wrote from south Korea that people had forgotten Kim Dae Jung and the "three Kims", and that they were none who knew Kim Chi Ha. And the papers unanimously reported that the Chon "regime" as stable and showed self-confidence at the time of the second and third anniversaries of the Kwangju incident.

Anti-"government" poet Mr. Kim Chi Ha

DPRK Getting Support on the Statement of the DPRK Foreign Ministry: Bomb Blast in Rangoon

Foreign mass media, various organizations and public figures, commented on the statement published by the Foreign Ministry of the DPRK on November 5 in connection with the unilateral step taken by the Burmese government to break off diplomatic relations linking the bomb blast at the national mausoleum in Rangoon with DPRK.

Foreign Mass Media

• The Bangladesh paper "The Bangladesh Times" November 6 carried the summary of the statement under the headline "The DPRK Rejects the Decision of the Burmese Government". The paper said that north Korea rejected the Burmese government's step of breaking off diplomatic relations in connection with the Rangoon explosion as an unreasonable act ignoring international law and international usage.

• The summary was also carried Nov. 6 by other Bangladesh papers "New Nation," "The Bnagladesh Observer," "Banglad Bani," "Desh," "Ittefag" and "Sangbad."

• The Lebanese paper "Al Sharq" November 7 printed the full text of the statement under the headline "The DPRK Foreign Ministry Denounces Burma's Decision to Break off Relation."

• The statement of the DPRK Foreign Ministry was reported by the Pakistan paper "Dawn" November 7, Ghanaian papers "The Ghanaian Times" and "People's Daily Graphic" November 7, the Indonesian paper "Merdeka" November 7, Iranian papers "The Teheran Times" and "Kayhan" November 6, the Indian news agency Uni November 5 and Indian papers "National Herald," "Indian Express," "Times of India," "The Hindustan Times," "Statesman," "Patriot" and "Jan Yug" November 6.

• Egyptian papers "Al Ahram," "Al Goumhouria" and "Al Akhbar," Mena News Agency and Radio Cairo reported the statement November 6 and 7 under the headlines "Korea Rejects Burma's Decision," "Pyongyang Expresses Great Surprise And Regret at the Step of Rangoon" and "Korea Warns South Korean Authorities."

• The Japanese paper "Akahata" also reported the gist of the statement November 6.

• Summaries of the statement were conveyed by the Kyodo News Service, radio NHK, AP, UPI and AFP.

Foreign mass media continue reporting the November 5 statement of the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic people's Republic of Korea.

• Under the title "Protest of the DPRK" the PPI news agency of Pakistan on November 6 said:

The statement of the DPRK Foreign Ministry said that it is indeed surprising and regrettable that the Burmese government without any prior notice to the DPRK took the unilateral step of severing diplomatic relations with it.

The "result of investigation" made public by the Burmese government authorities simply points out "suspects confessed" that they were "saboteurs" sent by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea," but gives no legal and material evidence, the statement said.

The DPRK resolutely rejects the step taken by the Burmese government, the statement said.

• Pakistani Papers "Pakistan Times" November 7, "Muslim" and "Hae Der" November 7 carried the summaries of the statement of the DPRK Foreign Ministry under the respective titles "The DPRK Rejects Burma's Step," "North Korea Rejects Burma's Step" and "The Decision of Burma to Break off Diplomatic Relations with North Korea Is Surprising And Regrettable." "Unilateral and Groundless Step of the Burmese Government."

• Pakistani television November 5 reported that the DPRK rejected the Burmese step of severing diplomatic relations, saying that it is contradictory to international law.

• The Antara News Agency of Indonesia November 5, the Syrian paper "Al Baath" November 6 and Angolan radio and television November 7 reported the statement of the DPRK Foreign Ministry.

• Yugoslav papers "Borba" and "Politika" November 7 said:

Pyongyang officially rejected the "result of the investigation" of Rangoon and expressed regret at severance of diplomatic relations on the basis of the groundless "result of the investigation."

The November 8 issue of "Borba," reporting the gist of a statement made by the Charge d'Affaires ad Interim of the DPRK embassy in Yugoslavia at a press conference he called in connection with the Burmese government's unilateral step, said:

It is surprising and regrettable that the Burmese government without any prior notice took a unilateral step on the basis of groundless materials.

The whole course of the incident naturally makes people think that Chon Du Hwan himself played this drama of his own making to invent a pretext for intensifying the suppression of the struggle of the progressive forces against the military dictatorship.

The Korean people will as ever develop friendly relations with the Burmese people.

• Belgrade television November 7 reported the press conference and a statement of the Charge d'Affaires ad Interim of the DPRK embassy.

The November 8 issue of the Cuban paper "Granma" carried the DPRK Foreign Ministry statement under the title "The DPRK Refutes the Argument of Burma for Severance of Diplomatic Relations" and the November 7 issue of the Czechoslovak paper "Rude Pravo" said that the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea resolutely rejected the step taken by the Burmese government this time as an unjust one ignoring international law and usage and undermining the dignity and authority of the DPRK.

• The Central African radio on November 7 said:

The DPRK Foreign Ministry said in its statement that it was very dubious about the Burmese government's hurried step of breaking off the state relations with the DPRK without making public any well-grounded "result of the investigation" into the explosion in Rangoon or taking due legal procedures against the "suspects."

The statement declared that the DPRK government resolutely rejects the measure taken by the Burmese government this time as an unjustifiable act ignoring international law and usage and infringing upon the dignity and authority of the DPRK.

to say such a thing publicly.

If the Chon "regime" had had self-confidence, it wouldn't have purged me. It wouldn't prohibit me from going home, or deprive me of political and civil rights.

(To be continued)

Report on Truth about Firing at Chongryun Head Office

Follows a report on the truth about revolver firing at the head office of Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) made public on Nov. 18 by a group formed to investigate into the incident. Excerpts:

The horrendous incident occurred at around 1:53 p.m. Nov. 18, 1983, when the head office of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun) was shot at random and attacked by two hooligans, who possessed revolvers. No outrageous act of this kind should be permitted to go unpunished. Moreover, the revolver firing at the Chongryun head office is not a mere accidental incident. No doubt the case is closely linked to a series of fabrications of which the ideological background is the same as that of a series of threats and harassment directed at Chongryun in the wake of the "Rangoon bomb blast," an international political scheme, committed on Oct. 9.

The report was hurriedly drawn up on Nov. 18 by a group to investigate the truth about the case after hearing eyewitnesses' accounts and examining the empty cartridge cases broken, window panes, and bullet marks. The group also heard accounts from the authorities concerned. Their opinions are added to the report.

The group for investigation of the case was formed on Nov. 18, the very day when the incident occurred by six lawyers which included members of the Society for Defending Human Rights of Koreans in Japan.

The report was prepared before the criminals are arrested and a certain organization, which is believed to be responsible for the incident, is not made clear. Therefore, the group will continue investigation and the report will be supplemented.

1. Outline of the Case

(1) Development of the Nov. 18 incident

Follows a report on the development of the case—The Korean Hall (14-15, 7-chome, Fujimi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo), at which the head office of Chongryun is located, was attacked by two hooligans on the afternoon of Nov. 18.

At around 1:53 p.m. two hooligans suddenly broke into the compound of the headquarters, opening a small side gate by the main gate of the hall.

When Ha Yong Jin and two others in the information room set on the right side of the main gate were going to ask them about their business, a man in the 30s-40s put his right hand into the left side pocket of his coat, produced a large revolver and levelled it at Ha Yong Jin and others.

The moment when the three officials laid themselves down, feeling a personal danger, a shot was fired to hit a wall through the window of the information room.

The two men rushed toward the main building of the hall about 30 meters away from the information room and fired their revolvers in succession at a room on the first floor in the southwest of the hall.

It is presumed from empty cartridges that some 10 shots were fired by the two revolvers. A total of eight bullet marks were found—one was in the window of the information, six in the resting room on the first floor and one in the library on the second floor.

The revolvers used by the two were a 45-caliber (four rounds) gun and a 25-caliber (six rounds) one.

The two hooligans seemed to have fled by taxi near Yasukuni Shrine. It took some 20 minutes for them to attack the hall—the organised and premeditated crime. The two men have not yet been arrested. The character of and the background to the incident are as follows:

The man who fired a revolver first was about 30-40 years old and 170-175 cm tall, and wore light-colored sanglasses. His hair style was that of permed Negro style hair. He wore a dark blue sack suit under a beige coat. He was an able-bodied and looked a racketeer.

The other man looked to be 30-40 years old. He was about 170 cm tall, and had long hair. He didn't wear a coat.

A rent-car (Tama 55–Wa–51-57) was found abandoned 200 meters away from the hall (on a street in Kudan Minami, Chiyoda-ku). The car is presumed to have been used by the two men.

Fortunately no one was wounded by the attack. But there was a good possibility that the attack may have caused many casualties.

(2) Threats and harassment

There were the following threats and cases of harassment just before the incident, which are considered to be related to the attack.

Immediately after the Rangoon bomb explosion, a right-wing organisation calling itself the "Japan Asia group" drove a large-size sound truck up to the main gate of the hall and shouted, turning up the volume on the speaker, "Take responsibility for the Rangoon case!" (Oct. 14); some members of the "ROK Residents Union in Japan (Mindan)" gathered in front of the Chongryun head office, and shouted threateningly, "We will kill you. We will throw bombs at you as they did in Rangoon."

These moves became active in the wake of the so-called "government statement" by the Burmese government.

In particular, 2-3 days before the case, letters were sent to the head office, which hinted at the occurrence of the present case.

Namely a threatening letter was sent on Nov. 16 from the "Black Group" and on Nov. 17 by the "Group of Punish the North". These letters were willful in the content, which read in part, "We want the highest executive of Chongryun to assume responsibility" and "We will punish and purge the highest executive."

At around 3:00 p.m. on Nov. 17 the day before the incident, a couple of men, who were believed to be identical with the criminals responsible for the incident, came and inspected the headquarters beforehand in preparation for the shooting.

Statement of Chongryun CSC

At around 1: 53 P.M., on Nov. 18, two men stormed the head office of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun) and fired pistols at a Chongryun official at the gate and fired ten shots at the Chongryun head office in Tokyo.

The shooting incident which occurred in broad daylight is an untolerable criminal act against the Republic and the Korean citizens in Japan.

Chongryun is the overseas organization of the DPRK which functions legally and has made consistent efforts to promote friendship and understanding with the Japanese people as well as the people of the world.

The Chongryun Central Standing Committee, in the name of all the Korean compatriots in Japan, denounces the shooting as a frantic and criminal act.

It is no doubt that the shooting incident is not the work of an individual or a group. It is a well planned, well-organized criminal act with the political background.

As is widely known, the Chon Du Hwan junta has conducted strident anti-DPRK and anti-Chongryun campaigns following the bomb blast in Rangoon, which is their fabrication, blaming the bombing on Pyongyang.

The Chon Du Hwan junta used south Korean agents to instigate Japanese right-wing elements to conduct subversive activities against Chonryun organizations while asking Washington and Tokyo to take "sanctions" against the DPRK.

The Japanese authorities, in line with the Chon Du Hwan junta's frantic anti-DPRK campaign, have resorted to hostile actions and slanders against the DPRK. They announced the so-called "sanctions" groundlessly and took the lead in anti-DPRK campaigns.

Of late, war maniac Reagan visited Japan and south Korea. The purpose of his visit was to provoke a new war in Korea, promote the three-way military alliance with Japan and south Korea and further world-wide anti-DPRK campaigns.

With the backing of these moves of U.S. imperialism, the Chon Du Hwan junta and the Japanese authorities, south Korean agents and Japanese right-wing elements have conducted various provocative actions against Chongryun.. They came to the Chongryun head office and other Chongryun-affiliated organizations to utter wild words. They sent the Chongryun headquarters letters threatening that they will plant bombs at the Chongryun head office and that they will use terrorism against leading Chongryun officials.

It is clear to everyone that the shooting incident coincided with these moves of reactionaries at home and abroad.

The incident showed that who will use terrorism to accomplish sinister purposes.

But nobody will be startled at whatever foul terrorism they might use.

At present, all the Chongryun functionaries and Korean nationals in Japan, feeling indignation at dirty terrorism, renew their resolve to defend their socialist homeland and protect Chongryun organizations, firmly rallied around the great leader President Kim Il Sung and the dear leader Mr. Kim Jong Il.

Terrorists stand to gain nothing from their terrorism. They will inevitably encounter harsh criticism not only from the entire Korean people but from the peace-loving people all over the world.

The Japanese authorities must stop their unjustifiable hostile policy toward the DPRK, arrest the criminals of the incident and punish them severely. They must also make a thorough investigation into the background of the incident and take responsible steps to prevent its recurrence.

All the Chongryun functionaries and Korean compatriots in Japan should be on the watch for dirty maneuvers of reactionaries at home and abroad, protect Chongryun organizations more firmly and achieve greater successes in their patriotic work. This will be our answer to enemies' criminal acts.

We hope that various political parties, public organizations and people from all walks of like in Japan will denounce the international plot aimed at destructing Chongryun and will give active support and encouragement to the just cause of Chongryun.

November 18, 1983

The Central Standing Committee
The General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun)

DPRK Fatherland Front Secretariat Issues Statement

The Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland issued a statement on November 20 in connection with the fact that on November 18 unidentified armed bandits attacked the Central Headquarters of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun) in Tokyo, Japan.

The armed raid on Chongryun is part of the anti-DPRK, anti-Chongryun campaign the south Korean junta have launched in collusion with the Japanese right-wing reactionaries; it is one more premeditated and organized criminal act seeking a heinous political aim like the Rangoon bomb blast, the statement said, and continued:

The Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland considers that the armed raid made on Chongryun under the back-stage manipulation of the south Korean junta is a despicable terrorist gangsterism of the fascist maniacs bereft of human reason and conscience and a heinous challenge to Chongryun and the Republic and decisively denounces it with surging national indignation.

The raid clearly shows how recklessly the south Korean junta who feel their destruction at hand are running in an attempt to bolster up their tottering colonial rule and who are engaged in terrorism irrespective of time and place.

We will never allow Chongryun, a full-fledged overseas citizens organization of our Republic and an organization under the DFRF, and 700,000 Koreans in Japan to have their democratic national rights and security infringed upon.

The Japanese authorities who call their country a law-governed state should be held responsible for such open terrorism gangsters wirepulled by the south Korean junta committed breaking into the Central Headquarters of Chungryun in broad daylight in the heart of Tokyo and firing bullets at random.

If the south Korean junta and the Japanese authorities persist in their reckless provocations against Chongryun despite our repeated warnings, they would face stronger denunciation from the entire Korean people and the unbiased public opinion of the world and be held wholly responsible for the consequences arising therefrom.

2. Characteristic Features and Background to the Case

As direct raids on the central head office of Chongryun, we may mention an incendiary fire which occurred at the central headquarters of Chongryun in Shinano-machi, Shinjuku-ku, in June 1963, provocations and assaults committed in the wake of the "Pak Jung Hi assassination attempt" in August 1974 and the "Shosei-maru incident" in October 1975.

Arson was committed in 1960, when the "ROK-Japan conference" was underway for a "Japan-ROK treaty," which was concluded in 1965 and when campaigns against the conference gained momentum in Japan as well as in south Korea.

Assaults and provocations were committed by Mindan and anti-communist and right-wing groups in connection with the "Pak Chung Hi assassination attempt" in September 1974 after the so-called "confession of Mun", (Mun Se Gwang, a "Mindan"-affiliated Korean youth in Japan and an alleged "offender of the assassination attempt," said

(Continued on page 7)

A part of bullet marks in the window on the first floor of the main hall.

Compositions by Korean Children in Japan

My Mother Collects Old Newspaper

Old newspaper is piled up everyday in front of my house. The paper is important property for my mother, who collect it for my school.

Whenever I go out for school and return home, I find more paper than in the previous day. I am surprised at the paper, thinking, "Mother gathered papers yesterday, too."

My mother is a full-time woman activist of a chapter of the Korean women's organization. At night and in the evening who works at a Korean restaurant for our life. It is after 2:00 o'clock in the morning every day, that she returns home after work.

So, she is very busy all day. But she devotes herself to collecting old paper.

One night my teacher came to my house. He thought that he could have a long talk with my mother because that day she was free because of the restaurant holiday.

At the time when my teacher was expected, the telephone rang. The telephone was from a neighbor who asked my mother to come soon to her house as she had gathered a lot of newspaper.

When, my mother said to me she should come back soon. She left home on a bicycle.

Saying, "Mother, my teacher will come soon....." I held my tongue. It was because I knew well that old paper collecting was an important job for my mother.

When I was just about to enter my house, I heard my teacher call me "Song Hae . . . . . !"

Then, I told him with a blush that my mother was out of home to receive papers.

My teacher seemed to be aware of what I ment and smiled, "Your mother is a good mother. Your mother loves our school very much. Where can we find such a mother?"

He said the paper gathered by my mother was sold and the money earned by selling old paper was a great help to our school. He continued, other mothers followed my mother's example and began to collect old paper and I wished for my mother would quit collecting old paper. I told my thought to my teacher.

The teacher said that I was wrong and continued: ". . . . . Who is willing to gather old paper? Does your mother gather old paper for your life? Your mother does it for our school . . . . . "

When I heard what my teacher told me, I couldn't but feel ashamed of myself. I was sorry for not helping my mother.

I was anxious to help my mother by helping her collect used paper. Then, I heard someone walk up the stairs. That was my mother. I rushed to my mother and helped her to carry the paper—an armful of paper.

I said to my mother, "Isn't it too hard for you to carry? " She answered, "No, it isn't, as you help me." Her blow was beaded with perspiration. It was because she had rushed home. It was the first time that my mother's face looked so beautiful. (Beads of perspiration on her blow showed my mother's love for our school.)

When I saw her, I saw perspiration continued to run out on her blow. She looked beautiful.

After that I came to be proud of my mother all the more and respect her deeply. Then, I help my mother to gather old paper.

Now, when I am studying in my room and hear my mother return home on a bicycle, I hurry down the stairs. It is my duty to carry the paper on to the second floor.

One day I heard my mother return on a bicycle. I went down the stairs and hid myself behind the stairs. Then, my mother stopped her bicycle to call me. Looking at her, I suppressed laughter and continue to hide myself.

She decided no one was in the house and rode her bicycle again and stopped it.

I approached her silently and astonished her, shouting, "Yipee!" Then, my mother laughed and said gently,"From here, it's your duty."

It is my duty to carry old paper from the 1st floor on to the second floor.

I have another job, which is put old paper in a storehouse of the school. This job was done by my mother.

Whenever my mother come to my school when it is her turn to prepare children's school lunch, she drops in at the storehouse, where a large amount of old newspaper is piled up—it is brought from the pupils' houses. My mother is always afraid of the paper getting wet. Because if the paper once gets wet, it becomes lighter even if it is dried later.

After I knew the reason, I looked in the storehouse every day. Therefore, I sometimes told my mother about how the paper was in the storehouse.

Listening to me she nodded and looked satisfied.

Now I am interested in collecting old newspaper. When I think that I gather paper with my mother and help our school financially, I feel proud of myself and my mother.

Three years have passed since my mother began to collect old newspaper. During these years my mother has collected old paper everyday.

These years—over 1,000 days—during these years we had hot days, cold days in winter, days when cold wind blew, days when it drizzled, and rough days. But my mother has never taken a rest from her job of collecting used newspaper.

Sometimes she caught a cold and had high fever, and was unable to sleep all night long and to take meals. And yet, she has never stopped collecting old paper.

If the old paper gathered by my mother were piled up, it would reach the sky. I think if people see the paper, they will be moved by mother's love for our school and her efforts.

Whenever I see used newspaper piled up in front of my house, I say inwardly, "My mother's mind is the most beautiful. I am proud of my mother."

I am determined to be a pupil, who loves my school like my mother."

(Kim Song Hae, 5 grader of the Tokyo Korean No. 8 Elementary School)

(Continued from page 6)

that the attempt was "directed by a person connected with Chongryun").

The recent revolver firing incident is, first of all, qualitatively different from these incidents in the means and method employed. In other words, it was an indiscriminate act of terror which threatened to kill Chongryun people in broad daylight."

Secondly, a strong organization and major plot are behind the case. The number of direct criminals is two, but they carefully "inspected in advance" the neighborhood of the hall on the eve of the incident and tactfully fled after firing their revolvers and are still at large (as of Nov. 18). In view of these facts, it cannot be considered to be an isolated violent act.

The specific features of this incident tell that it is a indiscriminate act of terror aimed at persons connected with Chongryun and, at the same time, an ultra-reactionary act which may develop into the massacre and terror aimed at all Koreans in Japan.

The case was all-out challenge to a constitutional state and a complete denial of democracy. Therefore, the Japanese police authorities should arrest the criminals for the sake of their honor and make clear the truth and hidden circumstances that let up to the case. In addition, they should bear international responsibility for sternly punishing them.

We, the Japanese people, will thoroughly investigate the incident to prove worthy of the trust to us of the Korean and Japanese peoples.

We should never allow a recurrence of a case of this kind.

It goes without saying that behind the firing incident is the hostile policy of the U.S., Japan and south Korea toward the DPRK—anti-DPRK campaigns by the south Korean authorities and the Japanese government's support in the Chon Du Hwan group, accusation of and "sanctions" against the DPRK (Nov. 8), which have been stepped up since the Rangoon bomb blast and Reagan's visit to Japan (Nov. 9) and south Korea (Nov. 12).

Particularly, the Chon Du Hwan junta has demanded the Japanese authorities take sanctions against the DPRK and place restrictions on Chongryun, and is urging south Korean intelligence agents, some elements of the "ROK Residents Union in Japan" and anti-communist and right-wing terrorist groups in Japan to provoke Chongryun and commit subversive acts against it.

On the other hand, the Japanese government has taken the following "sanctions" against the DPRK—to prohibit any contacts between Japanese diplomats and their Korean counterparts; to prohibit Japanese officials' visits to the DPRK and vice versa; strictly to restrict private Japanese visits to the DPRK and; prohibit air flights to and from Japan.

President Reagan insisted that "Serious threat exists on the Korean Peninsula. It is important for Japan to step up self-defence and shoulder more burden in our mutual defence efforts for the peace and security of Asia."

Nakasone promised to defend "south Korea" by the U.S.-Japan military system to Reagan who visited Japan, and said that he would make further efforts for the permanent peace and security of the Korean Peninsula.

President Reagan during his stay in south Korea promised to strengthen the capabilities of the U.S. forces in south Korea. He paid a visit to the Demilitarized Zone and showed his posture not to avoid a military confrontation with the north.

In this way, their three-way military alliance centering on the U.S. against the DPRK and their provocative policy have changed qualitatively.

In this situation no one can say that those who are hostile to the DPRK including the right-wing terrorist group in Japan and malicious elements of Mindan would not be instigated to start acts of terror with a view to destroying Chongryun in an organised and deliberate way.

NEWS DISPATCH FROM PYONGYANG

Foreign guests to Pyongyang (Oct. 3—24)

OCT. 3
* A delegation of the World Intellectual Property Organization headed by Reiner Blumstengel

OCT. 4
* A delegation of the Tokyo Metropolitan Council for Japan-Korea Solidarity headed by Fujita Toshimi, member of the Tokyo Metropolitan Assembly
* A delegation of the Jilin Yuwen Middle School of China headed by its Director Zhang Jianhua

OCT. 7
* A delegation of the Bank of China headed by its General Manager Bu Ming
* Slobadan Ristic, newly-appointed representative of the Liaison Office of the United Nations Development Programme in Pyongyang
* A "Guangming Ribao" delegation of China headed by its first deputy Editor-in-Chief Liu Aizhi
* A delegation of the Chinese mass culture workers headed by Lu Jimin, Director of the Mass Culture Department of the Ministry of Culture
* A delegation of the Sweden-Korea Friendship Association headed by its vice-Chairman Bert Andersson

OCT. 10
* A Czechoslovak delegation of posts and telecommunications headed by Vlaetimil Chalupa, Minister of Posts and Telecommunications
* A delegation of the Mali-Korea Friendship Association headed by its Honorary President and Minister of Interior of the Republic of Mali Abdourahmane Maiga
* A delegation of higher and technical education of the German Democratic Republic headed by vice-Minister of Higher and Technical Education Siegfried Schvanke
* A delegation of the Association of Polish Jurists headed by its Secretary General Kolodrzej Stanislaw
* Polish young performers
* Ramon Martinez Escanilla, professor of Autonomous University of Mexico

OCT. 11
* A delegation of the Ministry of Interior of Hungary headed by Minister Istvan Horvath
* A Pakistan scientific and technical delegation headed by Mohammad Masihuddin, vice-Minister of Science and Technology of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan
* A friendship delegation of Amagasaki City, Japan, headed by Kakei Masahiko, member of the Amagasaki City Assembly of Japan

OCT. 13
* A Chinese radio and television delegation headed by Ma Qingxiang, vice-Minister of Radio and Television
* A delegation of the Scientific and Technical Union of Bulgaria headed by Ninov Nikolov Boris
* A delegation for the study of the Juche idea of Mutare, Zimbabwe, headed by Davidson Jahwi, Mayor of Mutare City
* Kuriki Yasunobu, professor of Konshu University of Japan and researcher of the International Institute of the Juche Idea

OCT. 14
* A delegation of the Chinese "People's Daily" headed by Zhai Xiangdong, Councillor of the paper
* A political workers delegation of the Chinese People's Liberation Army

* A political workers delegation of the Chinese People's Liberation Army headed Gan Weihan, Member of the Central Advisory Commission of the Communist Party of China and Secretary of the Commission for Discipline Inspection of the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee and First Deputy Director of the General Political Department of the CPLA.

OCT. 17
* A delegation of the Bulgarian paper "Orechestven Front" headed by its deputy Editor-in-Chief Lyubomir Koralov,
* A delegation of the National Association of Small Farmers of Cuba headed by its vice-Chairman Juan Jose Leon
* A delegation of the Academy of Sciences of Hungary headed by its deputy General Secretary Istvan Lang
* A delegation of the Agricultural Cooperative Friendship Hungary-Korea of Nagyakata
* A delegation of the State Secretariat for Vocational Education of the German Democratic Republic headed by its First Deputy Chief Prof. and Dr. Horst Kuhn
* A delegation of the Novosti Press Agency of the Soviet Union headed by its deputy Executive Secretary I.D. Tsvetkov
* A delegation of the Central Council of the Soviet Trade Unions headed by I.P. Nikonov
* A delegation of the Primary Organisation of the Moscow Reinforced Concrete Structure Combine No. 2 of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society
* A delegation of the Trade Union of State Bodies, Banks and Foreign Trade Workers of Czechoslovakia headed by Klein Gustav
* A Polish swimming team

OCT. 18
* A delegation of the Japan Committee for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea headed by Sonoda Minoru, vice-Chairman of the Osaka Prefectural Headquarters of the Japan Socialist Party

OCT. 20
* A Soviet swimming team

OCT. 21
* A Chinese inspecting group of rural villages construction management headed by Han Jia, vice-Director of a Department of the Ministry of Urban and Rural Construction and Environment Protection of China
* A railway and road specialists delegation of the Ministry of Communications of China headed by Cheng Bangde, Chief Engineer of the Road Department of the Ministry
* A Chinese children's art education delegation headed by Luo Ying, head of the Children's Art and Culture Department of the Ministry of Culture of the People's Republic of China
* A delegation for studying party work experiences of the Arab Socialist Baath Party of Syria headed by Fatima Abdul Fattah, Director of the Training Department of the Dar's Provincial Committee of the Party,
* Armando Bacelar, Member of Direction of the Socialist Party of Portugal
* A delegation for the study of the Juche idea of Zimbabwe headed by Tendai Mandizvidza
* Jerzy Sierzputolski, delegate of the Committee of the Organization for the Collaboration of Railways
* Chang Duk Su, a Korean residing in the U.S.

OCT. 24
* The "Beryozka" State Academic Choreographic Ensemble of the Soviet Union headed by its artistic leader Mira Koltsova **(KCNA)**

Beijing, Moscow on Reagan's S. Korean Trip.

"People's Daily"

The Chinese paper "People's Daily" November 14 carried an article denouncing the south Korean tour of Reagan.

Reporting that Reagan the warliker flew into south Korea following his junket to Japan, the paper said that Reagan and the puppet Chon Du Hwan were closeted under the veil of "talks."

The paper said: The United States and south Korea openly cried for "further strengthening friendly and cooperative relations in all domains." Reagan reaffirmed the "commitments" of the United States in the so-called "joint defence treaty" between the United States and south Korea signed 30 years ago.

The south Korean puppet clique took an unprecedented "security" step and alerted more than 100,000 men of the police and armed units for Reagan's trip.

Thousands of students of various universities of south Korea including Seoul, Koryo, Songgyunguwan and Chungang universities held demonstrations against Reagan's trip and demanded that the United States stop encouraging the south Korean puppet clique and democratic reforms be enforced in south Korea.

The police suppressed the students participating in demonstrations and arrested the demonstrators and anti-"government" figures.

Xinhua

The Chinese **Xinhua News Agency** on November 14 noted that Reagan flew into south Korea and had war confabs with Chon Du Hwan inciting north-south confrontation and heaping a string of malicious abuses on the northern half of the Republic before leaving for his den.

Reagan reaffirmed that the United States will enhance the strength of the south Korea armed forces of and the capabilities of the U.S. Forces there, Xinhua said, and continued:

A joint statement was issued by Reagan and Chon Du Hwan on Reagan's visit to south Korea.

The joint statement said that both sides pledged to "uphold the obligations" embodied in the mutual defence treaty signed between Washington and Seoul in 1953 and reaffirmed the "importance of maintaining deterrence" on the Korean Peninsula.

In the joint statement, Reagan reaffirmed the continuing "strong commitment of the United States to security of south Korea. He stressed that the United States would continue to maintain its forces in south Korea and to strengthen their capabilities, and continue to make available the weapons systems and technology necessary to enhance the strength of south Korea's puppet armed forces.

Reagan went from Seoul to the Demilitarized Zone for an "inspection," becoming the first U.S. president to actually visit this sensitive zone after armistice.

He also reviewed army units and their military demonstration in the army command of south Korea. He told American troops stationed in the DMZ, "If freedom is to survive, if peace is to be maintained, it will depend on us (the United States)." While vaunting the U.S. military power, he also tried to intimidate the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Reagan in his address to the south Korean "national assembly" made a big noise about "threat from the north" and assured support to south Korea in its deterrence "to aggression from the north."

This showed that the United States remains bent on obstructing the peaceful reunification of Korea and keeping the Korean Peninsula divided.

Liberation Army Daily

Under the title "Reagan Tours U.S. Forward Base in Southern Portion of Demilitarized Zone" the November 14 issue of "**Liberation Army Daily**" said that Reagan the bellicose element flew into the Demilitarized Zone oi the Military Demarcation Line by a helicopter and prowled about a U.S. forward base.

It noted that Reagan turned up at a post and barracks of the U.S. second infantry division and the headquarters of the south Korean army and watched a military exercise.

The DPRK had declared more than once that it had no intention to "invade the south". But Reagan prattled at the south Korean "national assembly" on November 12 that the north of Korea is in full preparedness for conflicts and the United States would honor its security commitments to south Korea.

"**Guangming Daily**" and "**Beijing Daily**" carried the report on the same day.

Xinhua and **Radio Beijing** reported on November 13 and 14 about Reagan's arrival in south Korea and his tour of the Demilitarized Zone of the Military Demarcation Line.

Tass

Tass November 13 from Tokyo said:

The Reagan administration is going to turn the south of the Korean Peninsula into a nuclear place d'armes and a jumping off ground for military adventures in the Far East and Southeast Asia. The evidence of such plans is President Reagan's trip to south Korea. According to reports of Japanese newspapers' correspondents from Seoul, the buildup of the combat capability of a 40,000-men strong U.S. occupation corps and the modernisation of the U.S. nuclear arsenal in south Korea were key issues during the talks between the U.S. President and the south Korean strongman Chon Du Hwan.

When in Seoul, President Reagan called for enhancing combat readiness of the south Korean puppet army. He assured the south Korean clique of Washington's intention to scale up arms supplies to Seoul. On the eve of the visit of the head of the U.S. administration to south Korea the United States and south Korea signed a contract for the delivery of 38 newest F-16 fighter-bombers to south Korea.

Demonstrating its support for the repressive regime of Chon Du Hwan which is working up military psychosis in the region President Reagan was the first among U.S. presidents to make a provocative "trip" to the area of the Demilitarised Zone on November 13. In an address to U.S. servicemen which the press described as characteristically anti-communist in spirit he made malicious attacks on and thinly-veiled threats against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Tass from Washington said:

A regular radio address of the U.S. president to the nation confirms that the main objective of his Far Eastern tour is to intensify sharply military preparations in Asia and the Pacific. Summing up preliminary results of his talks in Tokyo and Seoul, President Reagan made it plain that he hopes for an early completion of the effort to knock together an aggressive alliance with Japan and south Korea and to draw its Far Eastern allies into Washington's global confrontation policy.

"Izvestia"

The Soviet paper "**Izvestia**" November 12 carried an analyst's article under the title "Trip Goes on."

The paper says:

Noteworthy is in that the mass communication media are identical in their views on a series of concrete problems concerning the south Korean tour of Reagan.

The first problem is for what Reagan is visiting Seoul.

According to the judgement of observers, his tour of south Korea is aimed to show that Washington's policy towards Seoul is invariable in military sphere.

In other words, he plans to confirm at a high level the principle that "United States remains a Pacific power" which Washington takes as a base for attaching priority to the Far East and largely reinforcing war forces and to reiterate the "tough" attitude and "strength policy" of the administration of the Republican Party in the international issues.

The world's publications reached a unanimity of views in that Reagan will use his Seoul tour as a ground for justifying his bellicose statements and new "initiatives" of Washington in this region.

The "initiatives" are, in essence, to establish closer military alliance of the United States, Japan and south Korea.

The second is what Reagan has brought to south Korea.

According to press reports and assessment of experts, contained in the "package" carried by Reagan are, above all, flowery words for war and such provocative incidents as an "incident" of a south Korean airliner and the bomb blast in Rangoon, which are to be used for anti-communist propaganda.

The importance of "strategic relations" between Washington and Seoul was stressed and "commitments" of the United States for the "security" of south Korea were reaffirmed in a new document agreed upon between the United States and the south Korean puppets in military aspect when the U.S. defence secretary visited south Korea some time ago. Among them are permanent presence of the U.S. occupation forces in south Korea, the U.S. "nuclear umbrella" and "aid" for increasing the military strength of the Seoul "regime."

The third is how Seoul will meet Reagan.

Arsons at the "American cultural centres" in recent years, actions of broad anti-"government" front formed as a result of the mounting anti-U.S. sentiments and discontent with the puppet authorities in south Korea.

Arsons at the "American cultural centres" in recent years, actions of students and the movement of dissident forces prove that it is not accidental but a tendency growing in the south Korean political life.

Reagan's junket will aggravate the situation in the Far Fast, intensify the race not only in conventional weapons but in nuclear weapons, lead the tense situation prevailing on the Korean Peninsula to a new dangerous stage and increase threat to peace and security in this region of the globe.

Tass News Analyst's Article

Tass November 14 published its news analyst's article titled "Pentagon's Nuclear Missile Staging Area" in connection with the south Korean trip of Reagan.

It said:

The U.S. President's visit to south Korea, the visit which ended November 14, was keynoted by a build-up of U.S. military presence in the region and expansion of Washington's support for the reactionary Seoul regime. The visit has shown that the present Washington administration is obviously interested in keeping the seat of tension on the Korean Peninsula. South Korea, on the territory of which a complex of U.S. nuclear bases has already been set up, should become, according to the Pentagon's designs, a staging area for deployment of land-based cruise missiles and neutron weapons.

The Seoul authorities use the hysteria which is being drummed up by themselves about an alleged "military threat" from the north as a plea for further militarisation of the country under U.S. aegis. The Washington administration, as the visit has shown, in every way encourages this militarists' zeal of their Seoul charges. United States President Ronald Reagan promised new batches of U.S. weapons and military equipment to Chon Du Hwan.

Reagan's trip of the Demilitarised Zone and his bellicose speech before U.S. soldiers there was of provocative character with regard to the DPRK. The speech emphasised the position-of-strength policy being pursued by the present U.S. administration.

The head of the White House, as the U.S. press points out, specially deleted any mention of human rights form the texts of his speeches. And it was not by chance. Arbitrariness and lawlessness are reigning in south Korea.

South Korean prisons are crammed wth patriots who are kept there without trial and are subjected to tortures. On the very eve of Reagan's visit, a large-scale police operation was carried out throughout south Korea. As a result, tens of representatives of the opposition were arrested.

And this dictatorial regime is referred to by the Reagan administration as a staunch ally of the USA. The Seoul regime is one of the U.S. administration's main stakes in its aggressive policy in the region.

Tass November 14, published an analyst's article titled "Warm Embrace with Dictator".

It says:

The U.S. President Reagan needed his "trip to Seoul in order to assure the world once again from the stronghold of south Korea dictator Chon Du Hwan that freedoms, civil rights and the existence of dictatorial repressive "regime" inseparable in Washington's eyes.

The U.S. president declared that south Korea is "our true ally," and one of the "two (Japan and south Korea) of America's most able friends of the Pacific," the friends, who share the same values — "freedom and democracy", and who have one and the same enemy.

It is easy to guess that what he implied by the "enemy" is communism as a social system, against which the U.S. president launched a "crusade", and what he hinted to is the confrontation with the socialist countries, all the forces of peace and progress in Asia, in which Washington would like to use actively Japan and south Korea as its advanced positions.

After visiting the Demilitarized Zone at a distance of one kilometer from the northern half of the DPRK, which Reagan viewed through his binoculars, he told the soldiers of the 40 thousand strong American corps in south Korea that they were "on the front line of freedom," facing the enemy.

In the light of the president's pronouncements in Seoul it should be clear to everybody what sort of "freedom" the USA intends to defend in south Korea and in Asia as a whole, what ideal of "democracy" it has prepared for the peoples of the Asian continent.

Tass on Washington-Seoul "Joint Statement"

Tass November 14 denounced the U.S.-south Korea "joint statement" issued at the end of the south Korean tour of Reagan.

It said:

The U.S.-south Korea "joint statement" issued on November 14 virtually confirmed the U.S. intention to further aggravate the situation in Asia and the Pacific region. Reagan announced a plan of the U.S. administration to increase the combat capacity of 40,000 U.S. occupation troops in south Korea and equip them with up-to-date weapons.

As is made clear in the "joint statement" the United States intends to largely increase military aid to the anti-people clique of south Korea. Reagan assured the dictator Chon Du Hwan that the south Korean puppet army more than 700,000 strong will be supplied in the future, too, with modern weapons and combat equipment across the ocean.

The U.S. Defence Department plans to deploy new type medium-range nuclear missiles in south Korea in the near future.

Commenting on the results of the Far Eastern tour of the head of the "White House", Kyodo pointed out that the U.S. administration is further hastening the formation of the U.S.-Japan-south Korea three-way military alliance in the Far East, more tightly binding Japan and south Korea to its global policy.

Kyodo stressed:

Reagan's trip to the Far East demonstrated "philosophy" of the present U.S. administration for solving international disputes not with political dialogue but with strength. His visit to Japan and south Korea created an explosive situation in one more region of the world.

(Continued from page 1)

higher than the proportion of short-term debt in the Philippines' profile, according to International Monetary Fund figures.

Even the IMF which is generally supportive of south Korea's policy towards its debts, has recommended that short-term debts be reduced; and an Economic Planning Board official commented. "We are working on this, but it cannot happen overnight."

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